WHEN SHIP AND ASSESSMENT

The Route from Rome to Naples—Americans in Naples—The Phantres—Meeting the King, &c., &c.
The land goute from Rome to Naples is less delightful than that from Florence to Rome. Still, at this pharming season of the year, it possesses enough of attraction to cause the journey of one enough of attraction to cause the journey of one hundred miles by vetturino, requiring three days and costing ten dollars, to be decidedly preferable, with arregable company, to that by diligence, in the arregable company, to that by diligence, in the tree consecutive hours, for \$13, or that by divite Vecchia and steamer, in about the same

the, and at about the same expense.

Leaving the gate of San Giovanni at 6 A. M. and passing over the Campagna for a dozen miles, through "the chief relies of almighty Rome," you seemd to the pretty village of Albano; and while for take your dejenser, take, also, your last look of the Eternal City," and your first of the blue Mediterranean. Having rested two hours, you proceed through romantic scenery and several old rillages to Cisterna. a distance of fifteen miles, and pass the night. Two hours before dawn, you are off in the chill and most, with closed windows, and soon enter on the gloomy, deserted, and desolate Pontine Marshes—bounded on the left by mountains, and on the right by the sea—twenty four miles long and six broad, and crossed by road perfectly straight and flat, which, for nearly the whole distance, skirts a turbid and rapid canal, by which the swamps are drained and rendered less fatal and more productive than they once were. More than two thousand years ago, the Romans first attempted to drain these marshes. At ten o'clock you emerge from the endless avenues of elms which time the long road, at Terracina, famous in bandit story, and look out on the bright blue sea

o'clock you emerge from the endless avenues of elms which time the long road, at Terracina, famous in bandit story, and look out on the bright blue sea hat dashes its waves and roars its ceaseless anthem beneath the direcan rock. Refreshed by degener and the usual we hours of rest, you pursue your route along the usurfow, winding path on the pebbly shore cut in the mountain side, which towers hundreds of feet ever your head, and are soon ramiaded by a demand for your passport, in a deep guard house, carved from the cliffs, that you are on the borders of the Nespolitan States.

Passing through wretched Fondi and beautiful liri, with its mountain memories of Cicero, at sunset yeu stop at Mola for the night. And surely, a mere lovely view caonet be found even in lovely seuthern Italy, than that from the una windows at Mola, looking out over the sunset waters of the bay towards the white towers and fortresses of Mola di Gaeta, with its ancient tomb of Piaucus, on its mountain promontory, nearly isolated by the sea. At your feet wave perfumed orange groves, glistening with the golden fruit—beyond spreads out the beautiful bay, with the rocky cliffs of Ischia rising in dim distance—away on your right is Gaeta—behind you are mountains. Well and wisely did the fugitive Pope, when he fled from his stormy children, fly to Gaeta; for not only is it the strongest fortress of the two Sicilies, but it is one of the most beautiful and healthful places in Italy.

Early in the morning, while it is yet dark, you are winding through the precipitous and narrow street of Mola; and taking your degener and siesta at one of the several pretty inland villages on your route, and gazing away on Vesuvius with its evertasting wreath of smoke, at noon you are at the voluptuous city of Capua, and almost immediately after are whirling on the short railroad of twenty miles, over a high embankment, through clive and orange groves and a luxuriant plain, direct for vesuvius and Naples.

Naples with its unrivalled bay—its splendid palaces—its magn

seen, and Genoa, to morrow. The frigate indepedence, by the by, is at Genoa, with Commodore
Morgan.

Four of the theatres are in full blast. At the
Fondo, the great Rachel began an engagement on
the 28th. The San Carle has been producing the
pantomimic and musical spectacle of "Gerusalemme Liberata," in magnificent style. This
theatre, the largest in the world, is a most gorgeous structure. Its gilding and stucce absolutely cloy the most voluptuous taste. Its immense
seene, of 85 feet by 50, is covered at one time by
about 440 performers in the splandid spectacle now
presented, and a full brass band o sixty musicians
is on the stage, while a yet larger company perform in the orchestra at the same time. The
houses are not large; and at least one half of the
spectators are officers in the Neapolitan army and
of the ships of war in port. The governmental allowance must be indispensable to sustain this vast
expensive establishment. On entering the theatre, of the ships of war in port. The governmental allowance must be indispensable to sustain this vast expensive establishmen. On entering the theatre, a stranger is struck by the large number of soldiers on duty, thronging the lower lobbies, while at the iren gates of the palace, close beside it, stands a meunted guard of Huxars, sabre drawn, and carbine in rest. Even upon the stage itself, at either wing, is beheld a file of musketeers, their brass caps and bayonets flashing in the footlight. There is no part of the city so described, nor so public, that it has not its sentinels, and the drum and trumpet are heard almost hourly; artillery, cavalry, and infantry, seem incessantly changing position; and the castles of Novo, Nuovo, and St Elimo, are strongly garrisoned, and are guarded with sleepless vigilance. Naples is not in a state of siege, but she has \$0,000 soldiers within her walls, while the entire force of the kingdom is not far from 100,000. Three of the regiments in the city, containing about \$0,000 men, are Swiss, and developements in 1818 indicate that they alone are to be fully trusted. Yet Naples is very quiet just at present, and so is Yesuvius. The severest pollee regulations are maintained respecting strangers. Their passports, immediately on their arrival, are transmitted to the respective consuls, who give bond for their good behavior while in the city. On leaving the city, (for Marseilles, for example, via Leghorn and Genoa), a vise of the consul, followed by that of the police, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Conculs for Tuscany, Sardibia, and France.

The King has been at the old palace at Caserta, seme sixteen miles from Naples, for some weeks, but is at present in the city. A small party of us, and the French Consul 2 france.

The King has been at the old palace at Caserta, seme sixteen miles from Naples, for some weeks, but is at present in the city as an all party of us, and one of the Two Sicilies, to be But his Majesty took his hat completely off to us, and ceald we possibly he ensive establishment. On entering the the

Bourbons.

The relations of the United States with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies are of the mostcordial description. The situation of our Charge, Mr. Morris, is very enviable. Mr. Hamanet, the United States Consul, has lived here forty years, and has been our consul most of that time.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1851. Struggles of the Ultras-The President's Message-

Mississippi Politics, &c , &c.
A terrible struggle is now going on among the free soilers and secessionists, or Southern rights men, in consequence of the resolutions, declaring the compremise measures as a finality, about to be offered in this evening's caucus. There has been considerable begging off, some threats, some expression of dissatisfaction; but all in vain. The resolutions will be offered, and the men marked who bolt from them. As I shall write you the finals by telegraph, this evening or to-morrow morning, early, there is no occasion to dilate on the subject now.

The message will fill fourteen columns of the Republic, and a great portion of it will treat on in-ternational law. Daniel Webster was determined to write a chapter in that book that shall serve as a standard to future commentators, and I believe be has done it. The fillibusteros will take very little

comfort from it. The President has avoided any direct responsi bility in regard to Kossuth, by handing the great orator, statesman, and administrator of Hungary over to Congress The invitation to Kneeth, and the consecution of a steam frigate for that purpose, was the work of a joint resolution, first introduced

into the Senate by Henry S. Foote; and the President, in inviting Kossuth to America, and tender-ing him a passage en board the steam frigate Mis-sissippi, had only carried out the wish of the na-

sident, in inviting Kossuth to America, and tendering him a passage en board the steam frigato Mississippl, had only carried out the wish of the naticon maniferted through their representatives in Congress. This is not exactly a dodge, but an excellent means of getting on with the diplomatic corps, who are positively perspiring in anticipation of Kossuth's arrival Russia and Austria thoroughly fraterinze here in Washington. M. de Sartige, the new French Bonapartist minister, whose master refused Kossuth a passage through France, has probably sent for new instructions Az Louis Napoleon has charged the refusal on his kicked out minister, Leon Foucher, M. Sartige may probably be guilty of some flagrant act of civility towards the great Hungarian, by way of balancing the account and keeping Louis Bonaparte before the people.

Kossuth, on his arrival, will be introduced to both heuses, where appropriate speeches will be made to welcome him, and where he will have an opportunity of making himself heard, through the Halls of Congress, by the whole nation. There is no Chamber in the world where he can speak with greater effect than in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Senator Foote will remain here till the 20th proximo, when he will return to Mississippi to enter upon the responsible position of Governor. He will serve for one year, and then be elected for the long term te the United States Senate. Jefferson Davis stands no chance whatever of an election, and will unavoidably return to private life. It is now well ascertained that he urged Quitman to assume the hostile attitude to the United States; and it is also well known, now, that Jeff Davis was the first to desert him. Neither Quitman nor his son voted for Jeff. Davis for Governor; and ex Gov. Quitman has gone so far, in his opposition to Davis, as to threaten the publication of a pamphlet, containing the history of the erigin and progress of nullification in the State of Mississippi. Let us have the pamphlet by all means. It will be a most int

Our Albany Correspondence.

Albany Regency Disbanded—Old Tummany
Assuming its former Importance—The Hunkers
V ctorious in the State Central Committee.
In 1848, the democratic party of the State of New
York did not vote for candidates for president and

vice-president of the National Convention, held at Baltimore. Two sets of delegates presented them. selves-one from the hunker and the other from the barnburner section. A long controversy arose as to which should be admitted, when it was finally declared that both should be entitled to seats, but that the State could only have its legitimate number of votes. To this the barnburners objected and withdrew from the convention, expecting to draw off a sufficient number with them from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other Northern States, to break up the convention, and, upon the spot, organize another. This they could not accomplish, and went home. The hunkers retained their places, and finding that General Cass could be nominated without them, purposely abstained from voting. Had their votes been necessary, they would

finding that General Cass could be nominated without them, purposely abstained from voting. Had their votes been necessary, they would undoubtedly have been given. The barnburners went from Baltimore to Buffalo, where the disappointed and discomfitted of all parties and factions mingled—old broken down federalists, "red republican" barnburners, abelitionists, negroes, fugitive slaves, discarded democrats, and disappointed office seekers, of every grade, species, and condition—and therethey mounted upon what they called "Buffalo platform," the planks being prepared by Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, and Benjamin F. Butler, of New York. For this, the latter lost the office of United States District Attorney of Southern New York, and the former was accidentally seated in the Senate at Washington, where he can only respond amen to Seward's notions of "higher law." The withdrawal of the barnburners from Baltimore accomplished the object intended, vizithe defeat of General Cass.

The State Convention held at Syracuse, in September last selected a committee of two from each Judicial district, one from each of the former sections, to be constituted a State Central Committee. Among other duties, it was conferred upon them to decide the manner in which the delegates to the next National Convention should be chosen, and to recommend the mest proper time. As soon as the late State election was over, and before the final result was fully known, Measrs. Westervelt and Cisco, of the First Judicial district, whook time by the forelock," and called a meeting of the committee at Tammany Hall. The members in the rural districts were taken with profound surprie. It had always been customary, under all parties, to receive notices of meetings, &c., from the regency, at the old headquarters in Albany. But now, to be summoned to New York, at old Tammany, too, from whose sacred walls the barnburners had been expelled some four years, appeared to them a mystery which required solution. It was imagined, by some, that one or more of the candida

committee was for the purpose of settling upon the manner of selecting delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Well, upon the day and hour appointed, every member reported himself. Even Charley Mann, Tommy Howe, Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger, and ex-Senator Dait, (who purposely absented himself from the Senate, it is alleged, to allow the whigs to elect a United States Senator in consideration of obtaining votes for the Rouse's Point Bridge bill,) all walked into Tammany Hail as bold and familiar as if they never had been expelled. The first trial of strength was upon chairman, which resulted in a tie, eight to eight—each faction still adhering to its organization. Both Sey mour and Mann were finally dropped, and Mr. Westervelt, of your city. chesen. Mr. Murphy, of Brooklyn, then offered resolutions recommending a meeting of the democratic electors, in the several congressional districts, on the 5th of January, for the purpose of electing one delegate from each district to represent it in the National Convention, and the delegates thus chosen be empowered to select two State delegates in addition. Those resolutions were opposed by Mr. Mann and the other barnburners; and when the vote was taken, Campbell, Cagger, Dart, Mann, Howe, McCarthy and Richmond, veted plump against them Mr. Westervelt, whem they had counted upon, voted with the hunkers, and so the propositions of Mr. Murphy were adopted.

This is a decided hunker victory. The other faction preferred the selection of delegates in the old way. They preferred to run the risk of dabbling with a State convention, which they would have endeavored to secure by packing and bargaining, and, if successful, would, without question, have selected the very men who represented the barnburners in Baltimors in 1818. Thus, hostilities would have recommenced with renewed vigor, the whigs would have been invigorated with a new impulse, and, very probably, again carry the State next year. As it now stands, it will make a fair fight. The contest for delegates will be in the se

the choice of New York in the National Convention.

I Now, it may be considered that the headquarters of the "unterrified" and "harmonious" democracy is removed from the purileus of the Capitol, and the pestilential atmosphere of Albany, and finally established in the Old Wigwam in New York, as in days of old. This feat is solely attributed to your efficient fellow citizen, John J. Cisco, who, by this piece of management, has secured more real substantial democratic credit and applause than he ever could have obtained as Sachem at Tammany, Chairman of the General Committee, or Mayor of the city of New York—stations, honors, andresponsibilities which he has sought for, but been uncharitably deprived of, for several years. His starmany the considered in the ascendant. Alchough the honor of removing the head quarters may be contained to blue, attni, the plan of setting the question of selecting delegates at this early day is solely

attributed to David L. Seymour, of Troy. He is a member of Congress elect, and he desired the mat-ter should be adjusted previous to his going to Washington, fearing a call of the committee would be made by the dictators at Albany, during his ab-sence.

be made by the dictators at Albany, during his absence.

There will be scarcely any strife between the two factions, if Gen. Cass is kept out of the field. The barnburners will oppose this nomination with all the force and means in their power; and should be be nominated, they will to a man withhold their support. They will not now dare to mount any other platform, nor openly show their opposition; but their stabs will be in secret, the same as were given the woolly ticket by the allver grays on the 4th instant. But should almost any other man be nominated, even Governor Marcy, the barnburners will support him as realously and faithfully as the hunkers. And as the State of New York cannot be carried without the burners, nor the union without this State, the friends of General Cass will probably withdraw his name, rather than with him suffer another defeat.

Boston, November 29, 1851.
The Final Result—Strength of Parties—Amount of
Assistance given by the Hunkers to the Whigs, &c.
If we are not at rest in this part of the world, it is If we are not at rest in this part of the world, it is not because there is anything more to do. The voice of fate has renewed the scalltion's lease of life for a twelvementh, though it has proved a "touch and go" affair with it. The whigs, peor fellows, do not know what to make of it. Beaten twice in succession is an astounding fact; one which they can't get over, though it has managed to get over them. They think, with Mr Mantelini, that it is "a dem'd horrible dream;" with Mr. Swiveller, that somebody must have set up an opposition to
the decress of fate. For one year's redirement from
power they were prepared That, though not the
most agreeable thing in the world, was a stight
sacrifice to Nemesis, something like the ring which
Polycrates voluntarily threw into the sea, in order
to break the fatal charm of too good fortune—aure
to return. They looked upon it as a benevolent
chastisement at the hands of a God who loved them
well, because of their piety, respectability, and excellent standing. There was not a man of them but
seem at o have believed that they were as sure of a
restoration as that election day should come
around. They believed, according to the old
ides, that "the wheels of Providence are full of
eyes," and that each pair of said eyes, well spectacled, was on the look out for the welfare of the
whig party. But a change has come over their
thoughts. They feel like Louis XIV. when a
"cealition" was undoing his work, following up
Blenheim with a Ramillies, or some other great
defeat. "It seems that God is forgetting us, notwithstanding all that we have done for him," said
the Grande Monarque; and our whigs think the
same. They can't account for it, that heaven
should have left them—they, who give so liberally
for the promotion of every liberal object that is
mentisened in the newspapers, who denounce all
moral evils that exist out of Massachusetts, who
distribute venerable goese and pullets that are no
chickens at Thanksgiving time, and who sleeps so
comfortably in well-lined pews every Sabbath, under the drowsy ministrations of some "round, fat,
oily man of God." It is too bad, that they should
be thus anubbed by the colestials. What is the
use of being pious, virtuous, charitable, and all that
kind of thing, if it don't pay—if, after all, the possessors of the cardinal virtues, with Popo Mammon at
their head, are to be treated like the wicked? It
will never do, and we shall have to go out of the
Union, if this vicious and highly immoral
state of theirgain is not soon put

be very wonderful in the end to which it has led. Political fanaticisms mot an iota fless comtemptible than the fanaticism which shelters itself under the name of religion.

The laughable moaning of the whigs over their recond defeat—their loss of the rubber, if a may so call it—shows that they have not much faith in an ancient superstition, that might gracefully be held by the conservative party. "It is an observation of seamen," may that moet admirable of the old English prose writers, Fuller, "that if a single frebalf fall on their mast, it forstells ill luck; but if two come together, (which they account Castor and Pollux,) they presage good success." They are like the haunted man in the French story. He was one of those prastical philosophers, who enjoy the material goed things of this world—in short, a regular "fast man." In consequence of having abused the powers of his stomach, he was haunted by a spectre, which always appeared to him at a certain hour. One of his friends, who believed, as did Mr. Scroggs in a similar case, that this spectre was only a piece of underdone beef, or semething of the kind, determized to disabuse him of the idea that he was haunted. Accordingly he dressed up a figure resembling the spectre, as described by the haunted man, and at the precise hour, when that thing was in the habit of dropping in, placed it before him. Mon Dieu! if y en a desur?—(My God'i there are two of them)—he exclaimed, and died. The second spectre appears to have affised the whige here pretty much in the same way. It is to them le-precise rouge.

There is some dispute as to the great strength of parties in the House. The real majority of the coalition in that body is eight, but in this number are included seven men who are claimed as "old line" democrate, or hunkers, and whom the whigs say they can either buy up or coerce into vering on their side. If we class these seven hunkers with the whigs, the latter claiming them, the House would stand—there coalitionists to all carriers, the amendment of the Stat

humbers, at the last legislative elections to the whige will be ascertained in a few days. At pessent, all that is with certainty known is, that the eight whig representatives from Springsteld, Newton, Shriley, and Brainfree, were elected by the sid of hunker votes. Dedinat these from the whig vote in the House, and it will be but 137. The humbers prevented the election of coalitionists in Marbhehead, Quincy, Didham, and Charlestown, which, but for their exertions, would have soot eight members, and have raised the coalition vote to 217, and its mjority to 21. When all the fasts shall have been ascertained, I have no doubt that it will be found that the whigs owe the election of not less than fifteen of their members of the House to hunker votes, and the defeat of twenty coalitionists. In Barnstable, a streng anti-whig town, the democrats dared net call a meeting te attempt to elect representatives, as they found the opposition to the calition so strong as to leave feats that whigs might be chosen. While these facts show how near he coalition came to a deteat, and how perilous was its condition, they also show that all the whigs have to boast of in the way of details followed, not from their own strength, but from causes upon the existence of which they cannot rely a twelvemonth hence. The entire whig and hunker force has been directed against the coalition, and directed in vain. What effect the Presidential election may have on our State politics, it is now too early to say, but as respects local matters, the coalition, with ordinary management of its affairs, can have good hopps of a continuance. The Presidential question may prove its doath. Should the national democratic party make a democratic principle of the Fugitive Slave law, nothing can be done for the Gemeratic candidate for the Presidency in Massachusetts. The hunkers would go for him, for they remember where he was in 1848, while the understood mederaction of his opinions on the slavery question strongly commend him not merely to the coalition demo

MESSAGE OF GOV. MEANS OF SOUTH CAROLINA -The annual message of Gev. John H. Means, of South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State, is an able document. It is not lengthy, but in a

South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State, is an able document. It is not lengthy, but in a concise form communicates the Governor's views on the State finances, the Military Academy, the literary and benevolent institutions of the State, and other topics, and closes with the following allusion to the great question of secession:

On the subject of our federal relations, I have but little to say. You are fully aware of our wrongs, and know that the federal government, which was instituted for our protection and welfare, as well as that of the other States, has directed all its energies to the destruction of that institution upon which our very vitality depends. You know that we have been deprived of every inch of that territory, which was won, in part, by our blood and treasure; that we have been rebbed by a tyrannical and unjust government of the very graves of our gallant countrymen who sacrificed their lives that the "star-spangled banner" might float in triumph on the bloody fields over which it waved. You know that our equality in the Union has been denied, by the very act which excludes us from this territory. You know that the tide of Northern fanaticism must sweep over us, depriving us of our property, and desolating our homes, usless it is stayed by the bold efforts of freemen, worthy to be free. The noble attitude of resistance which I supposed the State was about to assume, and which I have directed all my energies to place her in, seems to have been delayed or abandoned by the popular voice, as indicated by the result of the late elections. I sume, and which I have directed all my energies to place her in, seems to have been delayed or abandoned by the popular voice, as indicated by the result of the late elections. I cannot believe that this result has been founded in a willingness tamely to submit to our wrongs, but in a difference of opinion as to the best mode of redressing them. I know of no other mode to recommend than that which I have here-tofere so carnestly advocated, viz. That as our equality is not acknowledged in the Union. "We should assert our independence out of it." This course I think our pride, honor, our safety, alike demand. Others, whose opinions are entitled to respect, think differently; and it seems the popular voice has sustained them in their opinioas. It remains now for those who have defeated the proposed mode of action, and whe have proclaimed their unalterable purpose not to submit to our wrongs and degradation, to point out a better course. I myself have none to suggest. Whatever is the action of the State through her constituted authorities, it is my duty to oboy. But I solemnly call upon you, as the representatives of the people, and as guardians of their rights, to remember that since you resolved upon resistance, and ordered the State to be armed for defence, no single wrong, of which you then complained, has been redressed; no indemnity has been offered for the past, no security for the future. That, under the vaunted Fugitive Slave law, it has cost, in same instances, the owner four times the value of the slave to receive him, and in others, his life. But, above all, I call upon you to to remember that the soldiers of the federal government are now stationed on your coast, either to overawe or to coerce you. That the guns of Castle Pinckney, and even of Fort Moultrie, (which your fathers so gallantly defended, and which were ceded to the general government for your protection, are now frowning upon Charleston. Surely this monastrous insult, added to our injuries, will rouse the pride and patriotism of our people

God speed thee, brave Kossuth, O basten, thou hero, thy bark o'er the wave.
O'er Atlantic's broad bosom, to the land of the brave;
Yes, hasten, brave Kossuth, now borne on the sea,
Yes, basten, brave Kossuth, now borne on the sea,
Our "cradie of empire" is open to bless thee—
Our eagle's free wings are spread to caress thee. Our eagle's free wings are spread to careas thee.

The tale of thy struggles through our land is heard,
And with sympathy deep its full pulse is stirred.

Too great were thy labors for a captive's fate;
For an exile's lot, thy strength was too great;
May thy glorious hope star still shine over thee—
Thy fatherland yet may be happy and free.

Great lover of freedom! rest awhile from thy wars,
Protection thou! 't find 'neath the felds of our stars;
Long ago we welcomed thy intellect's might,
And the geme of thy spirit, that gleam for the right.

Welcome, high chieftain! kind hearts will greet theeOur Washington's spirit will waken to meet thee.

Be memory of all thy neat trials and strife. By memory of all thy past trials and strife;
By the star that shines o'er thy eventful life;
By the strength thou'st put forth for thy country's good;
By the blessings that have crowned our struggle of blood
We hall thine advent with a joyous tone—
God bless thee yet, with a country thine own:

California Land Commission.

The following letter, addressed to Cot. Waithai, Cellector of Stockton, by the Freedent, will explain the delay in the appointment and organization of the Board of Land Commissioners for this State.—

Washington, Sept. 14, 1861.

Dran Sim—I have your favor of the Sist July, on the subject of the commission to settle land titles in Unifornia. The compensation provided by Congress is so smalthat I have found it difficult to fill the commission—one-after another declining appointment on it. But as facilities in California and California Special California Ca

that I have found it difficult to fil the commission—on after another declining appointment on it. But as far as decleasions come in I tender appointments to other and am now happy to say that the Board is filled, an will soon meet to make arrangement to proceed to the field of their labors. I trust you will exouse the des which has occurred in its organization, and which it was under the circumstances, out of my power to prevent they yours.

Miller 19 Filler 19 RE.

Chammass, nets.

Naw York, Nevember 28, 1851.

To the Hor N. K. Hall, Postmaster General:
Sire—For several months past, and especially sines the anti-diffusion-of-knowledge law, known as the New Postage law, passed by the last Coagress, has been in operation, virtually and de facto acquiding from the malls newspapers and other printed matter, thave had in contemplation to prepare a memorial on the subject, to be submitted to the people, through the press, for their approbation and signatures, and then, with their tens of thousands of signatures, to have it presented to Congres; but the announcement, in the newspapers in this oity, of a call of a meeting of the Cheap Postage Association, caused me to abandon my intentions, and I waited with no little annivity for the publication of the result of the meeting.

The account of the proceedings of that meeting, and of the resolutions adopted, is now before me; I most heartily concur in them, (pardon my egotism,) and unite my voice to swell the mighty echo of approbation of them, that will and does reverberate through the land.

While the principle of cheap postage, as recommended by the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Cheap Postage Association, is universally approved, jet it is manifest that the association has not fuifilled all that was expected of it. The desire to have the last postage law reviewed, and resolutions recommending such action to Congress, are easily expressed; but it seems to me that semuthing more than the adoption of these resolutions would have been the legitimate business of the meeting. Why did not the preamble set forth the means by which the government could, with an afety to the treasury, reduce the pottage! Why were not the abuses of the present contract rystem exposed? Why was it not made manifest that the enormous sum of money now paid to contractors for transporting the mails were at least five times too large, even to allow them profits larger than can be expected from any other legitimate business. It additions to the result of the transporti

\$1,961 60

The postage on 234,327 letters, at two cents, would be \$4,036 54, leaving a balance for office expenses, &c, of \$2,729 94.

I leave it for others to show that this surplus is not sufficient to defray all the office expenses attendant upon these letters. Such are the incontrovertible facts taken from actual experience of the

I leave it for others to show that this surplus is not sufficient to defray all the office expenses attendant upon these letters. Such are the incontrovertible facts taken from actual experience of the art of transportation of letters between the two most distant Post-offices in the United States, ever a route at least ten times mere expensive than any other new known. I will venture to assert that a bag of 60 lbs. weight, containing 2,400 letters, would be taken by Adams and Co., to and from the Post-offices in Philadelphia and New York for one dollar. The postages on 2,400 letters, at two cents, would be \$45; deduct \$1 for transportation, and there is a balance of \$47 to pay office expenses.

Here we have the most expensive mail route yielding over and above transportation expenses \$25 lts on every 2,400 letters, and the cheapest route yielding over and above transportation expenses. The office expenses. I now come to newspaper postage, and i will lay aside all cant about "diffusion of knowledge," "deducating the people," \$2., and treat the matter as a matter of dollars and cents.

Take the route between New York and Philadelphia: A bag weighing 70 lbs., measuring three ouble feet, will contain 700 double Naw Yorks Heraldow; and such a bag can be taken between these two cities for \$1.—the postage received, at one cent, would be \$7. thus leaving a surplus, for office expenses, of \$6; and this would be the average surplus on all newspaper mails from Bangor, Maine, by the line of railroads and steamboats, wherever they are bound to New Orleans. I grant that mails to many small towns situated in the interior and Western States would not pay for themselves, but it remains with you, sir, to show, from statistics in your office, whether the great mail routes would not more than make up the deficiency. Daily experience proves that letters are more and in the hands of responsible express companies than in the United States mails, and such is the public sentiment. If an express agent lost, the office, and delivered to

paper.

10. Circulars or handbills, unsealed, one cent to all parts of the United States.

11 All other printed matter, except bound books, one cent per ounce.

12. Bound books, two cents per ounce.

13. All other substances, not being paper writings, or printed papers, to pay three cents per ounce.

ounce.

The system of propayment by stamps will relieve postmasters from all lears of deshonesty of clerks; will cause a considerable diminution of expenses for clerk hire, and insure payment on all matter transported by the mails. No doubt many persons will say these calculations are very plausible, and look well on paper. To such, I will say, divest yearself of the analyzated mysterious notions about a government can one, and consider the bag as containing nothing but bat a notes—i would ask, then, wore i they send quon a bag through the post office, or by

a responsible express company? A pound of letters is no heavier than a pound of any other substance and can be transperted from place to place at a low rates as a pound of aswipapers or a pound of the color of the results of reductions in rates of postage and of fares in railreads and steambosts, have shown an increase of receipts and profits much be youd the calculations made. I do not hesitate to may that if the present contract system be abolished and invariable prepayment of postage be adopted the rates of letter and newspaper postage could if ive years be reduced to a minimum that would cause such an increase in the number of letters sent through the mails, without a propertionate increase of expenditure, that in five years it would be a difficult matter to make a metal coin sufficiently ama to pay the postage on a single letter.

I remain, dear cir, your ebedient servant,

We have received from Mexico our files of E

We have received from Mexico our files of Et Monitor Republicano, and Et Universal, to the 1st inst. Although we published in the Herald later news, we find in one of their numbers two interesting articles, which we translate.

The first is a project of law to be presented in Congress, relative to unowned property in that republic It contains several articles, the principal of which are as follows:—At 1st. All the properties, known as manos mentas, and all dependencies, money, rights and actions, foundations, associations, religious edifices, convent for both sexes, congregations, and, in fine, all that belongs to the church, whatever its denomination, are national property. 2d. The proprietors shall declare the value of their establishments, and shall pay, every year, three per cent interest into the national bank 4th. One year after the publication of this law, the direct taxes established in the republic shall be abolished. Two years afterwards, a law shalls be passed for the diminution of the contingent paid by the States, and for the entire suppression of that contributed by the States exposed to frequent invasions of the savages. 6th. A national bank, created with special laws and privileges for its internal administration, shall take charge of these properties, and the government alone will dispose of the income. 7th. The worship of God and the clorgy shall be sustained by the national bank; consequently, the payment for the parochial rates, the tithes, and first fruits, shall cease.

[Condensed from Et Monitor Republicano, Oct 26.]

rectly coming from the national bank; consequently, the payment for the parochial rates, the tithes, and first fruits, shall cease.

[Condensed from El Monitor Republicano, Oct 26.]

Bo much has been said about this question, that we are actonished that Congress does not take the matter in hand. The law of the 30th of November was the cause of many evils, all of which it is impossible to enumerate; and the most positive proof of its unpopularity is the seatiment of the journals, of all shades of opinion, for its abrogation.

The want of capital, which is the effect of that law is the cause of the failure of different strong houses, by which a great many families evil be ruined, in losing the capital which was their only resource for the present and the future. The authorities must stop that evil, or our country is lost. We have no more credit; the increase of our products of the maritime custom houses has been only a pure illusion; the order attempted to be introduced into the public offices has become disorder; and, in fine, what calls most for attention is the depreciated paper which represents the supreme powers of the nation before that junta, and before that ridiculous parody of the conservative power of the law of 35.

These juntas, which believe themselves to be equal to society, create all the dangers of the republic. Our country is destined to a fatal end, if these juntus are evil—it is a calamity—an epidemic—a kind of ourse—which falls on us who have not preserved our dignity. Can we not attack this calamity? Our legislators—are they not able, by their exertions of good will and energy, to give to the people of the nation a more fastering future? We hope that they will work for the dissolution of that junta Besides, the junts administers the public credit exclusively. As we have said several times, it is almost at an end. It takes upon itself responsibility, which is not proper for the dignity of the country. What remedy can we use? Suppress it, and forget its existence. Congress can do that; it is th

Senator Foote and the Union and the Com-

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, Nov. 22.]
At the request of many Union men, of both parties, Senator Foote, who arrived in town on Thursday, on his way to Washington, consented to address the Union men of this State at the Representatives' Hall, which was tendered for the purpose. Governor Foote spoke at some length, and made a full review and expose of the causes and reasons which induced the issues of the late canvass. He showed that the spirit of the convention which issued the Southern address was for the preservation of the Union; and further, that the Nashville Convention was called for ne disunton purposes, but to unite the South on a platform that would resist the Congressional usurpation of interference in the institutions of territories; or, in other words, the Wilmot provise; but that, unfortunately, it was perverted from its original design, and fell into the hands of a talented and unscrupulous faction, who endeavored to use it for revolutionary purposes. the Wilmot provise; but that, unfortunately, it was perverted from its original design, and fell into the hands of a talented and unscrupulous faction, who endeavored to use it for revolutionary purposes—to dissolve the republic, and establish other forms for the gratification of personal ambition. He also showed that the object of Mr. Rhett and others, as avowed by them, was dismion per se. For this purpose they opposed the passage of the Compromise, and desired the non execution of the Fugitive Slave law. In this connection he showed that the Fugitive Slave law In this connection he showed that the Fugitive Slave law was carried out in good faith as far as any statute law in the land, and that the secessionists lamented its execution by the executive, and denounced his call on Congress for military aid as an infringement of State rights. Mr. Foote, in this connection, gave the executive full credit for its patriotic desire to execute the laws, and declared that no administration, since the foundation of the government had exhibited such facility in the discharge of its constitutional duties, with a patriotic cyo to the well-being of the whole country. The compromise was a repudiation of the Witmot proviso, and a defeat of the Buffalo platform, and again for the South. Slavery exists and is acknowledged in Utah and New Mexico, and the line of 36 deg. 30 min. would have put the proviso on all that territory. The Texas \$10,000,000 boundary bill was also a gain to the south, by enabling Texas to pay her debts, which obstruct emigration, and forwarded the progress of several slave States for admission in the Union. It was the desire of the people of Texas, and their right and wish was final in the matter. The law in respect to the slave trade in the District of Columbia was but a re-affirmation of the old law of Maryland, which has always been in existence in the District. The compromise as whele, was a gain and advantage to the South, and the object of the dearest interests of the people. In this connection, his

against their wiles and their attempt to gain induence under the name of democracy.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.
Doctor Piss's Third Lecture on the
Doctor Piss's Third Lecture last Sabbath,
at the Church of Saint Charles Borromeo, Sydney
place. He based his discourse upon the text, Ist
Epistle to the Thessalonisms, 2d chapter, 13th
verse:—"Therefore we also give thanks to God,
without ceasing, because that when you have received of us the hearing of the word of God, you
received it not as the word of man, but as it is, indeed, the word of God." The lecturer proceeded
to argue that faith was based upon Scripture and
tradition, that Scripture was admitted by all
Christians, and that tradition was admitted by the
Catholic Church, on the authority of St. Chrysostom, who said all things are not written. That
many things admitted by all Christians have no
other basis than tradition. For, instance, keeping
holy the Sunday, instead of the Sabbath, the
seventh day—a change which was made by the
church—and infant baptism; the inspiration of
the books themselves. Then who were to decide
what books were canonical! The books admitted
now by the Catholic Church were the same as those
admitted by the primitive church, and there was no
Scripture authority for any of them being inspired,
it rested solely upon tradition. He then took a
review of all the versions of the Holy Scriptures
extant, contending for the versality of the Vulgate,
and the English ed tion known as the "Douay
Bible," and for the right of the church to interpret
these sacred laws, as anaving a supreme authority,
such as was placed some where in all huma: gerennents, and which could not be d spaied what
occos a question had been decided.